purpose of the meeting. MR. ANDERSON'S WORDS.

E. Ellery Anderson, without any preambles and whereases," went straight to the subject, speak

ing in part as follows:

At the price of silver to-day, 25 8-10 grains of gold will bay one onnee or 480 grains of silver. By depositing the 25 8-10 grains of sold in the mint, the holder would receive a certificate equivalent to 412 1-2 grains of silver. It follows, therefore, that no holder of gold buillon would deposit it for coinage purposes under this act, nuless the market price of buillon silver should so advance that 25 8-10 grains of gold would only purchase 412 1-2 grains of silver. On the other hand, the holder of 412 1-2 grains of silver to day can only buy about 20 grains of gold for it. It is therefore for his advantage to deposit his silver at the mint and receive a cgin certificate whenever the certificates are worth anything more than the 20 grains of gold which be can buy for his silver in the number. Under the provisions of this act, Washing ton becomes a vast magnet which attracts or fixes the direction of every silver dollar on the globe, and which repels all of its gold. ing in part as follows:

stated, no gold bullion could be delivered to the minimizer at a loss. What force is going to hold up the value of the world's present stock of silver and of its future production at 20 per cent at least above its normal value; it is a magnificent effort. The United States, like a young athlete, prond of his strength, and of the vast resources with which nature has so bountifully endowed him, selzes these two silver dumbhells, each one of which to-day weighs over 100,000,000 pounds, and to each one of which is added every year over 300,000,000 pounds, and like a modern Atlas seeks to bear the silver world on his shoulders. In a moment the young giant will be overwhelmed. The task is atterly beyond his strength and I may add, he might spend his surplus energies in efforts vastly more profitable. (Applause.)

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD.

Mr. Fairchild was welcomed with great applause and his speech was eloquently delivered, calling out much applause. He said in part :

Mr. Faircilld was welcomed with gleavery planes and his speech was eloquently delivered, calling out much applause. He said in part:

We believe first that free coimage of silver by the United States at this time, without further co-operation by the people of Europe, will give our country a currency composed of or based upon silver alone, and that each dollar of that currency will be dien worth less than any dollar of the currency which we now have is now worth. We believe, secondity, that this lowering of the value of each dollar of our currency will ladure trade both among ourselves and with foreign countries, and that it will cause serious loss to vast numbers of men and whenen in our state and city who can ill afford to lose, and I believe that it will benefit no one either here or elsewhere in this country, save possibly those who may own gold when free coimage may become lawful.

I have no hard words for the advocates of the proposed law. I know that the vast majority of them are honest and sincere in the views which they hold, and I only wish that my reason would permit me to agree with them, but it will not, and therefore it is my duly in all fairness to say in very plain words what I think, claiming, at the same time, credit for the same honesty and sincerity of purpose which we are willing to concede.

This meeting is non-partisan, although held under a call initial ed by fife Reform Club, but I hope that those present who hold in abhorrence the Reform Club and all of its works, as well as Democracy and all of its works, will not think me discourteous to them when I take this occasion to say to Tarlift Reformers, Free Traders and Democrats, in all parts of the country, that we Democrats who are here to-hight are firmly convinced that if the Democratic party in the Nation masses itself responsible for free coinage of silver and the consequences thereof the last victory for many a year to come has been won for the principles and economic theories which they maintain and for the party which they held dea

country passed through the election of 1584, as left for a time with the uncertainty which

5

country, as well as to cheer pointed states and to every consideration, noble or selfish, not to do this thing?

The country passed through the election of 1884 and was left for a time with the uncertainty which would naturally follow a change of governmental control from a party which had held it so long; then came the decisration from the elected President which told the country of conservatism of intention, and left no doubt save as to the power to carry out intended in the form of sliver began to take effective measures to prevent the dropping of our currency to the sliver basis, which seemed soo imminent. He stopped the call of bonds and allowed the surplus revenue to accumulate in the Treasury; it accumulated in the form of sliver, both in the hands of the people and in the public Treasury, from losing its equality and interchances which our people did not wish to use in their hashess. This course prevented the whole mass of sliver, both in the hands of the people and in the public Treasury, from losing its equality and interchances been used for their purchase. Hard things have been said in political quarters because of this accumulation of surplus, anjustly, however, for I am sure that you will agree that the country was saved from great damage at comparatively small cost. But perhaptions are that you will agree that the country was saved from great damage at comparatively small cost. But relief measures did not stop here; levery effort was made to find legitimate use for the silver dollars reached and the surplus in 1885; in 1886 they had fallen to \$35,000,000; in the form of the short of the s

that time to November, Issue, amounted to \$122,000,000, \$75,000,000 of which was in denominations of \$10 and \$5.

Thus it will be seen that our silver has gone to do the work of small change, as Professor Taussig calls it, but even in this form it has only a little more than filled the vacuum caused by the retirement of small greenbacks and National bank notes.

I am here to-night because I once held a high office in which I was immediately proceeded by a good man (applause), and immediately proceeded by a good man (applause), both are gone, and both owe their death in no small measure, as I believe to the excessive arxiety which they felt from the evils that they feared this issue might cause the country which both leved as dearly and served so well. I had none or little anxiety because the measures which my predecessor took had made it certain before I became secretary of the Treasury that the dressed evils would not occur until long after my responsibility had ceased. The strain upon Daniel Manning, however, was teo great, and he got his death blow in the Treasury itself.

great, and he got his death blow in the Treasury it—
Many an unreasonable violent Democrat must take
to himself some share of the blame for the untimely
fate which overtook him. The experiment of silver
cotyage was being tried in such a way as would demonstrate how much of it our people would absorb and
use, and there is no possible objection to the creation
of as much silver, either in dollars or in half and
quarter dollars, or in any other form, as the people
will use, be it ever so much, so long as it is always
interchangeable with and equal to the money of the
world; more than this is worse than useless and a
constant menace to our whole financial fabric. (Prolonged applause.)

Louis Windmuller's speech abounded in practical suggestions, which are given herewith: The advocates of free coinage claim there is not unvency enough. They profess to believe that his measure would so increase the circulating medium that the stringency of the money market, which could be avoided.

recars every autumn with the movement of the crops, would be avoided.

I do not agree with them that we need more currency. We have about \$1,500,000,000 now. This is more than we ever had before, and was sufficient to keep the average rate of interest down to 5 per cent or less.

If the measure should be adopted it would lead to a result the opposite from the one which its friends expect. To make 80 cents worth of sliver a legal tender dollar must inevitably cause a premium on gold. As a natural consequence the more precious metal would be withdrawn from circulation. There are 700 millions of gold in the country, serving in one way or another as a basis for currency or credit. To substitute therefor coined silver for an equal amount would take years, no matter how abundant this metal may be or low fast our mints may coin it. During the entire period of replacement of gold by silver, the amount of currency available would be kergely reduced. When it would finally increase again in quantity it would be deteriorated in quality. The bullion

value of the legal tender silver dollar may temporarily rise above 80 cents, eventually it would be worth less. The production, which is very large already, would be stimulated still more. It amounted to little more than 800 tons p. a. forty years ago. Last year the world produced 4,000 tons. With the increase of the supply the value has declined from \$1.30 to 93 cents per connec in less. As the annual produce has increased since at the rate of 400 tons a year, the price would naturally have declined further if the Government's purchases had not sustained the market. How low the price may go when we cease to buy, is a connidrum. As we cannot go on buying and coining it forever, the day of reckoning is sure to come inally, when we may see a lower quotation than is dreamed of by the friends of silver.

The real friends and anxious advocates of this law will be found among a large class of debtors. They indulge in the foolish hope that they may be able to liquidate their obligations by paying them in a depreclated currency. They forget that from the day when this would become a law the gold which is now on deposit in our banks would be hearded by the owners or placed into safe deposit vanits as merchandise. Credits would be curtailed, loans called and a panie would ensue more terrible than we have ever experienced. Many of these same debtors would be runted before their hopes could be realized. Others whose obligations had not matured would find great difficulty in their final payment. When confidence is once thoroughly shaken, it will take a long time to restore it.

I will not dwell on all the disadvantages into which this departure from the standard of values, adopted by all civilized nations, will lead us. Capitallists will not care to hold securities the income on which will be paid in a fluctuating medium unless they are recompensed by larger returns for the risk. Values on the Stock Exchange began to decline on January 15, the day after the bill passed the United States Senate. They have become firmer since

diminished.

Our credit stands very high now, second to none in the world, but if this law should pass it would deal a blow to it from which it would never recover. It would reduce the savings of the poor, the income of the widow and orphan, and decrease wages far more in value than it might increase them in amount. It would benefit nobody, not even the miners of silver, who would be paid in their own coin.

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEWS.

William E. Dodge, the next speaker, said that he was there as a plain business man, to talk about the question from a business man's viewpoint. In the history of the country there had been many "crazes." One of these was when a been many "crazes." One of these was when a number of people got the notion into their heads that if the Government printing offices were run all night printing paper money everybody would have plenty of it and be happy. This silver fever was another such craze. The people of this city, he thought, had been unfaithful to their duty in not letting the country know long ago what the financial men of this city thought about the Silver bill.

financial men of this city thought about the Silver bill.

After all, the most important factor to the country generally was confidence. The value and convenience of notes and drafts rested entirely upon confidence. The people must have confidence in the currency of the country, no matter what it was made of. If the banks were full of silver and gold the people who needed it could not reach it if there was no confidence among people who had the gold and silver so they would be willing to put it into circulation.

It was always dangerous to change the basis of values of any country, he said, and no good reason had been given why it should be changed in this country at the present time. He could not see why the country should take this step in the dark and run the risk of all kinds of financial disasters just now. All the talk about the change of the financial policy of the country tending to help the wage-carners and to make their burdens lighter was not well considered. He had always found that thrift, econemy and hard work were the qualities which brought fortune. He did not think it a wise policy for people when they became "hard up" to go to the Legislature with the expectation that they would be helped out.

EX-CONTROLLER TRENHOLM.

EX-CONTROLLER TRENHOLM. Mr. Trenholm was listened to with the greates possible interest, and all that he said went straight home to his hearers. All his points were made with telling effect. Part of his speech is given

below:

To pass the Free Coinage bill now before Congrewill be equivalent to reducing the monetary unit free 25.8-10 grains to about 20 grains gold, a degradian of the coinage such as has often been practically sovereigns under stress of circumstances, but he

high rent; more of them are owners of these houses, you must go to ther and fur wealthire parts of the city to find them, but there may be mergages upon them held by the very savings bank from which we have come, consequently held jointly by the multitude of men and women whom you have seen. January 1, 1400, there was in the savings banks of tills State \$550,077,657, due to 1,420,997 depositors, of which \$255,077,657, due to 1,420,997 depositors, of which \$250,077,957, due to 1,420,997 depositors, of which covery think of the numbers of people represented by those depositors and interested in those deposits.

Go to our great life insurance companies and learn of the hundreds of thousands of comparatively portion for helpless families by the payment through many years of premium money taken from hard carned savings. And now tell me, my Southern or beedlessly has been a party to the enactment of a law which has taken a large percentage from these deposits and insurances. Remembering that we believe that such would be the case, do you wonder that we are met here to-night to protest and plead in the name of justice, humanity and policy, or that we appeal to the hearts of our friends in all parts of the country, as well as to their political sagacity and to every consideration, noble or selfish, not to do this thing?

The country passed through the election of 1884.

replenishing by food, shelter and warmth so much on his vital forces as have been either worked of orwasted.

The wage-carner is worse off than other sellers, be cause he deals in a perishable article. Unless he sells enough daily to replenish his physical strength the rest of his stock deteriorates he quality; if he fails to seil at all for many dark he dies. He cannot give up his business without giving up life with it, rence the wage-carner cannot refuse to work because he dislikes the currency. He may know its defects he may foresee its future depreciation; he may feet the utmost district in the situation, but to his dails work he must so on peril of his life, and when his labor is gone out of him he must take in payment whatever Congress has denominated lawful money.

But perhaps the wage-carner does not understand that the currency is degraded in value; perhaps ho does not foresee its depreciation; in that case, when the depreciation arrives he will feel its effect in the increased cost of living. He will find that the food shelter and warmth which are necessary for his family and himself cost him deaver and dearer; that cothing, teat, coffee, sucar and tobacco, the comforts of his simple life, must be used more sparingly, because they are advancing in price; that his little saving grow less and iess until they vanish, and after whing it becomes a question how the household is to live at all. Now, if a man so circumstanced, not knowing what is the matter, goes to his employer for higher wages, he will probably be told that hamy men a good as he are standing ready to do his work at the wages are received, and further, that wages cannobe raised when the employer himself has to spend so much more in order to maintain his own family.

Now, what is the wage-carner to do in such a case the fact is he can do nothing. Conscress has reduced him to an utterfy helpless and defenceless condition by a process that he does not suspect, and that perhaps he would find it hard fully to understands, therefore, that he fact

while the products of the factory in which he is employed were hard to work off at old prices, and yet the reason is obvious enough.

What the wage carner has to buy must also be bought by everybody eise; they are the necessaries or the primary comforts of life; if they cannot be had at one price, they must be taken at another; no one can dispense with a regular supply of them. When the carrency begins to depreciate, therefore, these articles, being unalterable in real value, by reason of the range of their consumption, are the first to advance in price, and, as they are the only articles bought by the wage carner, the full effect of the advance of price due to currency depreciation falls on him. This being repeated at every successive step in the process of depreciation, these buyers of necessaries and of all most necessary comforts are the first to suffer, and they suffer oftenest and most in degree. Wage carners, therefore, suffer both as sellers and as buyers.

It may, perhaps, be contended that since the necessaries of life and certain primary articles of comfort rise in price, the producers of these gain; but this too is a mistake. Such of these articles as are imported from abroad, while costing the same in the world's money must sell for more in ours, although no one in or out of the country gains the difference. Then as it such necessary articles as are produced at home; he single producer produces more than one of these, and he cannot gain on that one as much as he loses by the exira cost to himself and his family of all the others

such necessary articles as are produced at home; ho single producer produces more than one of these, and he cannot gain on that one as much as he losses by the extra cost to himself and his family of all the others. Since all persons consume the necessaries of life, and nearly all consume the articles of primary comfort, and since those who live by their labor, or upon fixed in comes, and those who live by selling the various products of our domestic industries will find their means of supplying themselves with these articles curtailed in proportion to the reduced purchasing power of the currency, where shall we find a man, woman or child who will be exempt from suffering, discomfort or less it our currency falls from its present parity with the world's money to the lower level of the silver dollar! There is a class of people who expect to gain by depreciation of the currency, and who will surely gain, namely, the holders of tovernment bonds and of other obligations of which the principal and interest are specially agreed to be paid in, gold; these securities have long been held against just such contingency. If must be said to the credit of this class of our people that as a rule they have not only not favored previous silver legislation, but many of them are now prominent among the opponents of free coinage. In this case some of them, although not all, are more suggetons than self-sacrificing; they have interests besides their interest in said bonds, and they know that in the general reckoning up they will come out lesers.

Another class who count on gaining by the triumph of depre-tation comprises the speculators and granblers. Most of these will doubtless prosper during the coprolator

Another class who count on gaining by the triumph if depreciation comprises the speculators and gainers. Most of these will doubtless prosper during the confusion; some of them may even survive the day of the tide and save a part of their winnings, it this is a pitfully small gain in a national point view by set against the flood of evil that indiably will be precipitated upon the country if the courtered suddenly and the shrunken allumn of it is further reduced in purchasing power twenty cents on every dollar it contains. (Anause.)

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theories, interspersing his remarks with numerous

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST FREE COINAGE. The Board of Trade and Transportation adopted the following resolutions yesterday, which were offered by John D. Washburn, and a committee of fifteen ap-

pointed to take charge of it: Whereas, This Board believes that neither gold no silver is sufficient in quantity to serve as a sole basis of urrency, but that the requirements of business need the se of both metals, and that there are indications that the commercial nations of Europe will at no distant day be ready to units in the remonedization of silver, thus estab-lishing the use of both metals as the currency of the world, provided such action is not hindered by a premature movent on the part of the United States; and

Whereas, It also believes that under existing conditions the free coinage of silver will inevitably demonetize gold ment, not all of which is of a friendly nature. and bring the business of the country to the basis of silver as a single standard; and

eas. The withdrawal of gold from use as currency cannot fall to produce such stringency in the money market as must result in panic and financial distress; therefore Resolved, That the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation protests most cornessly against any legis-lation looking to the free coinage of silver until the co-

a fixed rate agreed upon. a fixed rate agreed upon.

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to present and urge this protest before the Coinage Committee of the

THE FIGHT AT WOUNDED KNEE

House of Representatives.

STORY OF THE SIOUX IN WASHINGTON.

course the firing of a gun must have been the breaking of a military rule of some sort, for immediately the sol-

Commissioner-In this fight did the women take Turning Hawk-They had no firearms to fight with. Commissioner—The statement has been made in the public press that the women fought with batcher expr

together, and then they turned their gams, Hotchicks M'ADOO AND FITCH TRY THEIR HANDS-PROS oung man who fired the first shot were killed right guns, etc., upon the women, who were in the lodges standing there under a flag of truce, and of course as soon as they were fired upon they fled, the men the Shipping bill appear to be exceedingly nneasy and they seize every opportunity to attack it. Yesterday,

Commissioner-Do you mean to say that there was

American Horse-Yes, sir, they were fired upon, and pens to be solourning in Washington at this time there was a woman with her infant in her arms who with her infant. The women, as they were fleeing were rewarded with applause by some of his party associates. He by no means succeeded in convincing with child were also killed. All the Indians fled in these three directions after most of them had all been killed; a cry was made that all those who were not.

Mr. Fitch was less happy than usual and he gave killed or wounded should come forth and they would the alert McComas a fine opportunity to strike

the women, and more especially the killing of the smarting from his recent defeat, and wants to sub-young boys and girls, who are to go to make up the future strength of the Indian people, is the saddest and abusive, but scarcely anybody listened to what he

of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Cook, a Sioux half-breed, pastor of an Episcopal church at Pine Ridge, who has at times acted as interpreter during the conference, rose and

Much has been said about the good spirit with which the members of the 7th Cavalry went to that cene of action. It has been said that the desire to

minds.
- In coming toward Chicago in company with General "The coming toward Chleago in company with General Miles, I taiked with one of his scomis, who was almost killed. He told in that after he recovered and succeeded in getting among the soldiers after they all you in from killing the Indians, an officer of high rankhe did not know who he was—came to him and said: Now we have avenged Custer's death', and this scout said to him: Yes, but you had every chance to fight for your lives that day.' These poor Indian people did not have that opportunity to protect and fight for themselves. If that is an indication of the spirit of a number of the men in that company. I am sure the 7th Cavalry cannot be free from any charge of going there with the kindest of motives, simply to bring these poor people back."

After several others had spoken the Commissioner declared the conference at an end.

RELIEF FOR JOHN ROACH'S ASSIGNEES.

Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-Senator Mitchell cas to-day instructed by the Committee on Claims to Roach for the amount which the Cleveland Administration deducted from the contract on the Dolphin for "structural weakness"—namely, \$28,000

SHAVER ROUGHT AND RONDS REDEEMED. Washington, Feb. 11.-The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury %-day was 823,000 and the amount purchased 414,000 ounces, as follows: 140,000

THE SILVER POOL INQUIRY. Hinckley, N. Y.; C. R. Westbrook, Sterlington, N. Y.;

MR. DORSEY ON THE STAND-CHARY OF MEN-TIONING NAMES-MR. DOCKERY'S ATTI-TUDE-THE COMMITTEE'S

METHOD. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 11 .- To-day's session of the "Silver Pool" Investigating Committee was a suggestive if not a fruitful one. The testimony of Representative Dorsey, of Nebraska, for example, suggested some doubts in respect to the accuracy of Mr. Dockery's statement to the committee upon the authority of Senator Vest-doubts which can be removed only by additional testimony from one or both of them. Mr. Dorsey, it is true, admitted a conversation with senator Cameron about the proposed investigation, but declared that it was altogether jocular, or at any rate was so intended by him, and it was not of a nature to justify the Pennsylvania Senator in saying to Senator Vest that some of "the boys" were getting nervous and would like to have the investigation

Colonel Dorsey seemed anxious to refrain from uthe names of Senators, but a half of one name escaped him. It was the name of "Senator But-." if one had the temerity to supply the blank with the syllable "ler" he would have the name of Senator Cameron's bosom friend in the Senate. Senator Butler's testimony about the Dorsey-Cameron interview, therefore, might throw some light upon the alleged attempt to have the investigation dropped. The attitude of Mr. Dockery in regard to this matter as well as toward the whole investigation, for which Two witnesses were examined to-day who were asked ohly as to the reputation of Ownbey in

respect to touth and veracity. Both of them testified that it was not good, but neither of them affirmatively testified that he believed that Ownbey would give falwhether he knew of any Senator, Representative of officer or employe of the Government or of Congre was engaged or interested in silver speculations last year or at the present time. Inasmuch as the chief object of the investigation is to ascertain that fact-it is, indeed, the sole basis of the pending faquiryto it caused some surprise. That Ownbey may be th atter in which the committee, the House or the country is greatly concerned; but it is important t year or the silver legislation now pending has been tainted by corrupt or improper influences. Senator and one Representative, out of twelve who have been examined, have admitted that they were and sought to justify the transactions. The question now is whether other Senators or Representatives were concerned in silver speculations, and, if so, what were the nature and circumstances of said transaction

The feature of to-day's meeting was obtained by examining witnesses about Ownbey transactions of which probably they were utter! ignorant, but by a thorough examination under oath

hind at the agency became anxious about them and ing a report of an interview with Ownbey, published demanded, and when they had delivered' came here to testify, never knew his name, g that bunch of Indiaus, who fired his gun, and of and found about a dozen members around Ownbey knives, and this has been given as a reason why the

MORE ATTACKS ON THE SHIPPING BILL. PECTS OF THE MEASURE.

Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-The opponents of two different directions. So that there were three Mr. Fithian, of Illinois, who had already read a lon general directions in which they took flight.

We say in opposition to the measure, renewed his attactions. essay in opposition to the measure, renewed his attack and he was followed to-day, during the debate on the a white flag in sight over the women when they were Legislative Appropriation bill, by Mr. McAdoo, of New-Jersey, and by Mr. Fitch, of New-York, who hap

Mr. McAdoo had a big pile of manuscript before him was killed as she almost touched the flag of truce, and which showed that he had spent some time, if not the women and children, of course, were strewn all deep study or great skill, in the forging of his weapon long the circular village until they were dispatched. of offence. The speech was a disappointment to man Right near the flag of trace another was shot down opponents of the measure, although several passages

be safe, and little boys who were not wounded came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them there.

Commissioner to the interpreter—I wish you would say to him that these are serious charges to make the bill shall become a law—a threat which provoked only serious the legislation by the next House if the bill shall become a law—a threat which provoked only serious the legislation by the next House if the bill shall become a law—a threat which provoked only serious the legislation by the next House in the legislation by the next House if the bill shall become a law—a threat which provoked only serious the legislation by the next House in the legislation by the legislation by the legislation by the next House in the legislation by the next House in the legislation by the next House in the legislation by the legislation by the legislation by the next House in the legislation by the legislation b against the United States Army. I do not want any the contempt which it deserved. Mr. Fitch ought to statements made that are not absolutely true, and I have remembered that his attempt to bulldoze Conwant any one here who feels that the statements are gress had not even the charm of novelty to make it too strong to correct them.

American Horse—Of course, we all feel sad about however, that that fact, like many other political this afair. I stood loyal to the Government all occurrences, may have escaped his attention. Of through those troublesome days, and my disappoint ment was strong. It would have been all right if only in favor of the bill was quickly repelled by friends of the men were killed. But the fact of the killing of the measure; and of course Mr. Bland, who is still

future strength of the Indian people, is the saddest part of the whole affair.

The Commissioner—Does American Horse know these things of his own knowledge, or has be been told them!

American Horse—I was not there at the time before the burial of the hodies, but I did go there with some of the police and the Indian doctor and a great many of the people.

and abusive, but scarcely anybody listened to what he sald.

All indications now point to the passage of the Shipping bill by a good majority, if it can be brought to a vote, and the prespect that will be done before the burial of the hodies, but I did go there with some of the police and the Indian doctor and a great many of the people.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE TWO HOUSES. Washington, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Teller in the Senate to day offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of all per been offered (under the act of July 14, 1890); the

amounts and prices; a list of those from whom silve button had been purchased, the amounts and prices the basis on which an estimate is made of the market price of silver, and the amounts and prices of silver bullion purchased outside of the United States. Mr. Wolcott, from the Committee on Civil Service reported back (without recommendation) Senate bill to insure preference in appointment, employment and retention in the public service of the United States to

veterans in the late War, and it was placed on the In the House, on motion of Mr. Richardson, or Tennessee, Senate amendment to House bill to fix the rate of wages of certain employes of the Government Printing Office was non-concurred in. On motion of Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, Senate bill

was passed to establish a record and pension office in was passed to establish a record and pension office in the War Department.
On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to what rules of evidence are recognized by the Pension Eureau governing examiners in the adjudication of pension claims.
On motion of Mr. Evans, of Pennessee, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for a list of the names of retired Army officers now in the Civil Carrier.

COURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED. Washington, Feb. 11.—Fourth-class po-tmasters were to-day appointed as follows: T. Foose, Doylesounces at \$1.0160, 60,000 ounces at \$1.0180, 39,000 ounces at \$1.0180, 17,000 ounces at \$1.0180, 18,000 ounces at \$1.0180,

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY. PASSAGE OF THE BILL IN THE SENATE-A NAVY

YARD AT PORT ORCHARD, PUGET SOUND. Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-The Senate passed the Naval Appropriation bill late this afternoon, the chief cause of delay being a long contest over the selection of a site for a navy yard and dry dock on the Pacific Coast. The Committee on Appropriations proposed that the Secretary of the Navy should designate some point on Puget Sound or on the Columbia River; but Mr. Allen, of Washington, brought forward an amendment fixing the site definitely at Port Orchard, Puget Sound. The Oregon Senators opposed this bitterly, and it was only after a long fight that Mr. Allen's amendment was adopted. The vote was

a decisive one-34 to 12. When the consideration of the bill was resumed the pending question was on the amendment in reference to the site of a dry dock on the Pacific Coast-whether on Puget Sound or on the Columbia River. The amendment recommended by the Committee on Appropriations, leaving it to the Secretary of the Navy to decide upon the site of the dry dock, was advocated by Messrs. Dolph and Mitchell, while Mr. Alien argued n support of his amendment flaing Port Orchard, on Puget Sound, as the site. The discussion lasted so long that Mr. Hale (in charge of the bill) threatene he would move to lay the committee amendment on the table, thus putting an end to the whole thing.

The discussion was nevertheless continued by Messes, Cockrell, Hiscock, Washburn, Call, Squire, Spooner and Hale. Finally, after nearly three hours' are, the vote was taken on Mr. Allen's amendment and it was agreed to-yeas, 34; nays, 12. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to acquire (at a cost not exceeding \$25,000) a tract of 200 acres on Puget ound, at Port Orchard, in the State of Washington, and to cause to be erected a dry-dock not less than 600 feet in length and 70 feet in width, capable of admitting vessels drawing thirty feet of water—the cost of the dry-dock not to exceed \$700,000.

The reading of the bill having been concluded and all the committee amendments disposed of, Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the provision for one protected cruiser, and to insert in lieu of it a provision for three harbor defence "turtleback" monitors, each mounting two 13-inch breech-loading steel rifles and two 5-inch rapid fire guns, protected by a deflected turret-the vessels to be of such design as will render them apable of great manocuvring power, and not to exceed ,000 tons displacement-with a speed not less than 15 knots an hour, at a cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed \$4,000,000. He addressed the Senate

not to exceed stations. In advocacy of his amendment.

Mr. Itale made a point of order against the amendment—that it had not been referred to a committee—and the point was sustained by the presiding officer (Mr. Hoar). So the amendment was not received.

Mr. Gorman offered an amendment providing that no money shall be used for the purchase of or particular to a right or gun steel, unless it shall have been submitted to public competition by advertisement.

ment.

Mr. Hale argued that there was no need for any amendment to give effect to Mr. Gorman's object. He offered a substitute for it, that no contract shall be made until its subject matter shall have been submitted to public competition by advertising.

Mr. Gorman accepted the substitute, and it was agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

A NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE IN THIS CITY. PROVISIONS OF A SUBSTITUTE FOR MR. FLOWER'S BILL. chington, Feb. 11 .- The House Committee on

Public Buildings and Grounds to-day agreed upon a oill as a substitute for that heretofore introdubidder, but for not less than \$4,000,000, the present Custom House property. The proceeds of the sale est not to exceed the amount derived from the sale uch sale the Secretary is to rent the present ceed t per cent a year on the purchase price, for use as a Custom House until the new building be ready or occupancy. The sale is to be subject to the right

of the state of New-York, who are to be designated charged with the erection and construction of the new ouilding. such commissioners or a majority of them. entracts, for the erection of the building, or the proposals, if they do not exceed in the aggregate the amount available under this act for the completion of the Custom House and if they be other wise satisfactory to the commissioners and if they be otherwise satisfactory to the commissioners and the inspects to building or any part of it, by purchasing all materials and by contracting for and employing all necessary labor with or without advertisement, provided that in such case the expense thus incurred shall not exceed the proportion of cost estimated for the work thus accomplished within the limit of cost for the entire building.

CLAPP-GRIFFITHS STEEL IN THE NAVY. Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-The Secretary of the Navy decided to day to authorize the use of the Clappwrititles seed in the Navy. Hitherto the only steel manufactured by the open-hearth process has been sed in construction work. Some time ago a New England steel company applied to have tested plates made according to the Clapp-Griffiths process, but the request was opposed by the Steel Board. The comqualities as the open-hearth material, and Secretary Tracy directed that the Steel Board give the plate a horough test. Since then over 200 pieces of plate mye been tested as to élasticity, toughness and among other developments, it appeared that Clapp Griffiths steel, at what is known as blue heat, dis that condition.

The fact that a toughness is retained by the Clapp Griffiths steel in its condition of greatest weakness could establish its equality with the open-hearth material. The report of the inspectors of the long test was accepted by the Secretary, although the steel hoard still oppose the adoption of a process other than the open-hearth. This test is a part of the secretary's plan for removing the causes of delay in the production and delivery of steel. To-day's action will extend the field of production and, in some in dances, decrease the cost of transportation by bring ing the source of supply nearer the consumer. In the Clapp-Griffiths process, matter iron is taken and poured into a receiver. Air is then blown upward through this molten metal, which is thus raised to a parify ing heat. The impurities are burned out and a soft, clean and tough metal, known as Clapp Griffiths steel,

clean and tough metal, known as Clapp Griffiths steel, is produced.

As was expected, there were no bids for the torpedo cruiser to-day at the Navy Department, and the standard opprepriated for such a craft is destined to go lack into the Treasury, unless Congress does something. The amount is considered too small for the purpose, by \$150,000. The Secretary has decided to sak Congress for one of two things—an increase in the appropriation, so that a cruiser of the efficiency called for may be secured, or authority to build, for \$250,000, a number of torpedo boats instead of one cruiser. It is estimated that three boats can be built for this sum. The Cashing cost \$87,000.

REGULATIONS OF THE CATTLE TRADE. Washington, Feb. 11.-The Secretary of Agriculture has just issued his Texas fever regulations "to the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies of the United States, stockmen and others," in accordance with Section 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884, and with the act of Congress approved July 14, 1890. The regulations go effect on February 15 and continue in force until December 1, 1801. Secretary Rusk concludes by the statement that a rigid compliance with the regulations will insure comparative safety to Northern cattle and render it unnecessary to adopt a more stringent regula-

Mr. Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, to tay reported to the House a bill as an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the Senate bill to pro-vide for the inspection of live cattle, hogs and the carcasses and products thereof which are the subjects of interstate commerce, etc.

Washington, Feb. 11 (Special).-The Copyright bill came up in the Senate this afternoon for a few minutes after the Naval Appropriation bill had been disposed of; but Mr. Plat decided to let it go over for a day or two longer. Mr. Sherman, whose amendment to the measure is now pending, is in New-York and is not likely to be back here until the end of the week. During his absence nothing is expected to be done with the copyright question. Mr. Plumb has an

His Children!

My little son had a number of bod ulcers and running sores to come on his head and body, which lasted for four cover. My friends were confident that if the sores healed it would kill him. I at length quit all other treatmens and put him on Swift's Specific, and less than three bottles

SSS

R. J. McKINNEY.

Woodbury, Texas. ? Books on Blood and Skin diseases free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.: ATLANTA, GA

Copyright bill will continue, however, to be the unfinished business of the Senate.

IN MEMORY OF PETER COOPER.

FLABORATE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CENTEN-

NIAL ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH. The centennial of the birth of Peter Cooper will be

celebrated in the large hall of Cooper Union to-night by the Alumni Association of the institute, the pupils and their friends and the admirers of Peter Cooper who wish to honor his memory. The programme will be an interesting one. E. J. Kaltenbach, president of the Alumni Association, will introduce Abram 8. The services will be Hewitt, who will preside. opened with a prayer by the Rev. Theodore W. Willams, of All Souls' Unitarian Church. Orlando B. Potter, as chairman of the Peter Cooper Memorial Committee, will make a statement concerning the memorial and its progress, and Dr. Seth Low, president of Columbia College, will be the orator of the evening. Judge James Fitzgerald will also speak, The instrumental music of the evening will be dered by Eben's Band, and the vocal music by Misc Blanche Taylor, Miss Fielding Roselle, Clinton Elder and W. E. Harper. A handsome souvenir will be given to those present. Elder At a meeting of the arrangement committee offices of Edwin Storms, No. 1 Union Square, last night, letters of regret were read from Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Governor Hill, Governor Abbett of New-Jersey, Senator Evarts, Bishop Potter, Secretary Tracy, Mayor Grant, Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, Thomas A. Edison, General Webb and

of Erookiyn, Thomas A. Edison, General Webb and others.

In connection with this centennial celebration the Albani Association of the Cooper Union has had slistery of Cooper's life printed in three editions. The first edition is a pampilet of forty-three pages and six woodcuts, the woodcuts having been made by pupils now in the Woman's Art school. The price is 15 cents. The second edition is a handsome volume in paper cover, with an excellent portrait of Peter Cooper, and will be sold for 50 cents. The edition will be a large cloth volume. This edition will be limited to 100 copies, and will be sold by subscription only at \$2. The proceeds from the sale of these volumes will be given to the Cooper memorial fund.

Edward King delivered a lecture in Cooper Union memorial fund.

Edward King delivered a lecture in Cooper Union last night on the life and work of Peter Cooper.

CAPTAIN CONNOR IS INDIGNANT.

DENYING A STATEMENT THAT HE IS IN FINAN, CIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Captain W. M. Connor, of the St. James Hotel, was highly indignant last night over the report published in an evening newspaper to the effect that owing to his financial embarrassment he would be compelled to retire from the proprietorship of the hotel. port said also that, pending the expiration of his lease, which has two years yet to run, to Captain Connor would be allowed \$250 a week and board for himself and family; that he had lost money heavily on the winter race tracks, and that he was the backer of

Captain Connor said last night that all of these statements were maliclously false and libelious. He was not in any such straits as was alleged, nor was there any danger of his losing control of the St. James. He had never lost a dollar on the winter tracks, in fact had never visited them but once in his life, and was in no way associated or connected with He intended, he said, to bring and Mr. Johnson. He intended, he said, to bring an action for criminal libel, as well as one for damages. The reports, he said, had been circulated by an enemy of his, who had imposed upon a reporter to the ex-

tent of securing their publication.

A prominent turfman who was seen at the St. James last night said that the publication of the report was a sequel to the Caldwell-kelly incident at the St. James a few weeks ago. Mr. Connor is a warm friend of Mr. Caldwell, and is visited often by the veteran starter. Mr. Kelly has not been in the St. James and the incident referred to. A large number of Captain Connor's friends called upon him last night, and if he had been in financial trouble he could have commanded an unlimited supply of funds, so numercommanded an unlimited supply of funds, so numer-ous were the offers of assistance. He did not require any aid, however, but was much touched by the many evidences of good will.

STABBED BY A STRANGE ONE EYED MAN.

Harold S. Spencer, who recently lived at No. 55 West Twenty-third-st., New-York, called at Police Headquarters in Jersey City last night. He had two stab wounds alongside in Jersey City fact hight. He said he and his wife were on the of his left eye. He said he and his wife were on the Deshrosses-st. ferryboat trying to eatch the Wilmington express on the Pennsylvania Railroad, when an unknown an, who had but one eye, rushed up to him and stabbed him. The deckhands came to the rescue of Spencer and held the assaliant until the slip was reached, when for some unknown reason they released him. The unknown man escaped. Mrs. Spencer corroborated her husband's story. Both she and Spencer declared there was no cause for the assault, and that neither of them knew the one-eyed man who assaulted spencer.

A CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS A musical entertainment was given last night in the chapel of Calvary Raptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh-st.,

nected with the church.

The programme consisted of a number of solos and fourpart songs by the "New-York Madrigal Boys," assisted by Howard C. Pyle, tenor, and E. J. Post, bass, under the direction of Thomas Mann, and some amusing rections and linger-constitute by J. Williams Macy. Mr. Macy kept the audience in rears of laughter and was recalled several times.

SUMNER GETS A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, esterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for the production in court of Perrin H. Sumner, who was arrest upon an attachment issued by Coroner Levy for contempt not obeying a subpoena issued by Coroner Hanly. Summer was produced before Justice Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, later in the day, but Justice Bradg

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS ARRIVE.

postponed the case until 9:30 a. m. to-day.

The Ward Line steamer Niagura, which arrived at this port yesterday, trought the captain, mut and five sailors from the barkentine Joseph Gray, which was wrecked recently upon the Coral Reefs. One of the officers of the Niagara said that the sailors had been arrested on their arrival here, to be held as witnesses, as it is charged that the vessel was wrecked through the negligence of the officer in planes. The officer is said to be 10. officer in charge. The officer is said to be ill.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. THURSDAY. Washington, Feb. 11.-For New-England, fair weathers winds becoming southerly; warmer by Friday.

For Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and thence to Fiorida, slightly warmer; fair weather, except light rains on the Carolina, Georgia and Fiorida.

oast; southerly winds.
For Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana,

Arkansas, Eastern Texas and Tennessee, local rains; slightly warmer in the last four States. For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania, West

For Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, New Yorkinia and Ohio, warmer; fair weather. For Kentucky, Lower Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, warmer; fair weather. For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa fair. For Missouri, local rains in the southeastern parts slightly cooler Friday. Signal and fair. For Minnesota, cold and fair. For Mebraska, Kansas and Colorado, fair. For the Dakotas, warmer and fair.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

TM HOURS: Mor. .g. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 30.0 In the diagram a continuous one shows the parameter fluctuations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station at this city. The dashes tode at the temperature noted at Perry's Pharmacy, Sun Building.

yesterday, except for a little cirrus coming from the West. The temperature ranged between 28 and 36 degrees, the

Tribune Office, Feb. 12, 1 a. m .- Clear weather prevailed nonneed that he will call up the District of Columbia Appropriation bill to morrow, and at least two days will be required to dispose of that bulky measure. The slightly warmer, fair weather, followed by cloudiness.

THE SENATE AND THE COPYRIGHT BILL.